Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	12	transcod$4 near6 servlet$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2004/09/15 11:12

US-PAT-NO: 6715129

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6715129 B1
See image for Certificate of Correction

TITLE: Achieving application-specific document content by
transcoding using Java Server Pages

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Brief Summary Text - BSTX (6):
Servlets have proven to be a powerful tool in generation of dynamic Web
content. A servlet is a program typically written in the Java object-oriented
programming language. (Java is a trademark of Sun Microsystems, Inc., referred
to hereinafter as "Sun".) A servlet is created in a way that allows it to be
easily added to the code already running on a server, and is intended to extend
the functionality provided by the server. A servlet typically implements code
to perform a specific task, such as retrieving information from a particular
type of database, performing some business application function, or performing
a particular type of transcoding operation. When used for transcoding, a
servlet may operate upon a static document (that is, a document having a
predefined content) to change the content of this document into another form,
in the manner discussed above (i.e. operating upon images, translating from one
syntax to another, etc.) Servlets may also be used to dynamically generate the
content, or portions of the content, for a requested Web page. For example,
run-time information may be obtained by an executing servlet, such as the
identification of the client requesting the document; this dynamically-obtained
information can then be used when generating the output document to be returned
to the client (such as inserting a client-specific greeting in the document;

tailoring the document format according to stored preferences for this client;
etc.).

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (8):
Under this distributed computing model where transcoding is performed by servlets, the transcoding engine is a filter in the output stream of the application server (or Web server). This transcoding engine typically has access to characteristics about the source of the input request. (These characteristics are also referred to herein as the "target context" of a requested document, as the requester of the document is also typically the target of the output document.) Examples of the input source characteristics are: the type of user agent (e.g. a browser) from which a document was requested; the type of device on which the user agent is operating; the type of network connection over which the requesting device is connected; etc. Some aspects of this input source characteristic information may be available to a servlet operating at the Web server from which a requested document is being deployed; other aspects of the information may be available only at intermediaries in the distributed network (such as the gateway into a wireless or wired network, transcoding proxies, or transcoding servers) in a complex delivery chain between this deploying Web server and the requesting client.
The transcoding engine may use these input source characteristics to choose the type of transformation it will perform on the output document, in order to transform the requested content into a form adapted specifically to the target environment in which it will be rendered for the requesting user. The filter can exist anywhere in the overall output network path to the requesting device, as stated above, but an ideal location is at the application server itself.
When the filter is located at the application server, it can be coupled to the

application generating the output document, enabling high-speed, efficient
transcoding.

US-PAT-NO: 6374300

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6374300 B1
See image for Certificate of Correction

TITLE: Method and system for storing load balancing information
with an HTTP cookie

---------- KWIC ----------

Other Reference Publication - OREF (1):
"A Process For Selective Routing of Servlet Content To Transcoding Modules,"
Research Disclosure 422124, IBM Corporation, pp. 889-890, Jun. 1999.

D See claim 1, (g)

102(e)